Hongkong Telegraph

No. 3856

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....£ 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 1, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" " " 6 " .....4 "
" " " 3 " .....3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP .....£ 562,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " .....4 "
" 3 " .....3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE BLACK PLAGUE.

THE HONGKONG MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE
TWO MORE
OF THEIR
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS
ON
SATURDAYS,
SEPTEMBER THE 22ND AND 29TH,
For the BENEFIT of the
PLAGUE WORKERS.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND SUPPORT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FULL PARTICULARS in PROGRAMMES, which will be issued on or about
MONDAY,
17TH SEPTEMBER.

Popular Prices.....$2 & $1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half-price to Back Seats only.

Doors Open at 8.30.

Commencing at 9 o'clock precisely.

PLAN and TICKETS at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited.

SEATS may be Booked on and after SATURDAY, September 15th.

A SPECIAL TRAM will run to the Peak, and a SPECIAL LAUNCH to Kowloon, 15 minutes after each Performance.

WILLIAM BLAYNAY,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1894. [959

Insurances.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company having this Day been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
K. FUKUI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [746

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } $833,333.33.
EQUAL TO ..... }
RESERVE FUND ..... $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888. [040

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD-OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [180

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE FUND CORPORATION.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the above CORPORATION will be held at the MASONIC HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 5.30 P.M.

A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1894. [975

TO JOURNALISTS.

AN EXPERIENCED and CAPABLE JOURNALIST is wanted for the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Liberal terms to a competent man; no other need apply.

Full particulars as to experience, capacity, and terms to be sent to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor & Proprietor.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1894.

PEDESTRIAN CHALLENGE.

ARTHUR HANCOCK, Fifty Miles Champion of the World, hereby offers to give any Gentleman in Hongkong a start of ONE MILE in ONE HOUR'S Walk, or FOUR MILES start in 25 MILES, for a STAKE or PURSE subscribed by the Sporting Community of Hongkong.

An early acceptance of this Challenge will oblige, addressed to

ARTHUR HANCOCK.
c/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1894. [925

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to GIVE ESTIMATES for FITTING the PATENT PROCESS on LAND and MARINE BOILERS for BURNING CHARBONNAGES COAL DUST.

GORDON & Co.,
BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY,
East Point.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894. [893

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS.

MASTERS of Vessels arriving here CANNOT BE TOO PARTICULAR as to the SOURCE of supply of FRESH WATER, more especially during the present epidemic.

J. W. KEW & Co.'s STEAM WATER-BOATS enable them to SUPPLY VESSELS with any quantity of PURE FRESH WATER, with the greatest despatch and at moderate rates.

Call Flag "W," Commercial Code.

Office 18, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [695

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [493

Intimations.

W. BREWER

NEW ARRIVALS

CASH BOXES—DESPATCH BOXES.
Copying Presses—Inkstands.
Police Whistles—Stationery Cases.
Porcelain Menu Stands.
Cheap Commercial Envelopes.
Capstan Navy Cut Tobacco.
Gold Flake Tobacco.
Three Castles Cigarettes.
Egyptian Cigarettes.
Gent's Brown Russian Boots and Shoes.
Brown Shoe Polish.
Cheap Canvas Tennis Shoes, $2.50 per pair.

LARGE VARIETY OF WELL FINISHED TENNIS SHOES.
Ayres' Championship Tennis Balls.
Cricket Bats—Cricket Balls.
Boxing Gloves—Footballs.
Photographic Plates and Photographic Material.
Indoor Games, Reversi, Halma, Pechesi.
Briar Pipes in cases.
Handsome Plush Photo Frames from Carte de Visite to panel size.
New Stock French Books.
Foster's Text Book of Ore and Stone Mining.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1894. [675

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:—
"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, *is now fitted* with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

730

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR:—
INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.
PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.
BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS.
PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co

Hongkong, 16th July, 1894 TELEPHONE No. 97. [30

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
4, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1892. [229

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NOW READY—PRICE $1.00 THE SET.

NEW MAPS OF
KOREA
AND
NORTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1894. [6

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at Twelve o'clock NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of Declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1894. [942

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST RETURN of CAPITAL amounting to $7.50 per Share has been DECLARED in this matter.

SHAREHOLDERS on the Register can obtain PAYMENT of this on producing their SCRIP to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 20th September, 1894, and on signing the Form of Receipt to be obtained at the said Bank.

Hongkong, 31st day of August, 1894.

J. GOOSMANN,
Liquidator.

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NORTH BORNEO AND LABUAN REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS will be received by the SECRETARY to the GOVERNOR, SANDAKAN, on or before 30th November next, for the following REVENUE FARMS for 1895:—

OPIUM FARMS, North Borneo & Labuan.
SPIRIT FARMS, North Borneo & Labuan.
PAWNBROKING FARMS, North Borneo and Labuan.
TOBACCO FARMS, Labuan only.
CUSTOMS FARMS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, North Borneo.
GAMBLING RESTRICTION for North Borneo only.
BLACHAN, BIRDSNEST, WHARF DUES and MARKET DUES, North Borneo only.

TENDERS for the OPIUM may be made for the whole Territory and Labuan, or for each Province separately.

For Particulars, apply to

H. L. DALRYMPLE,
Agent for the
British North Borneo Company,
Hongkong.

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THE PHARMACY,
Under New and Experienced Management.

LACTOMALTINE.—A superior and palatable combination for INDIGESTION and CONSUMPTION.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA.—Excels as a cleaning agent and makes a refreshing addition to the bath.

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.—An unfailing remedy for Fever and Ague.

Sole Agents in Hongkong for "TANSAN" the New Japanese Table Water which contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than that of any similar Spa.

FLETCHER & Co.—CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c. 25, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1894. [28

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED by FARBWERKE, HÖCHST a/M.; its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

DR. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Compagnie.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [907

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

12, GLENEALY BUILDINGS.

MRS. GILLANDERS.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1894. [718

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1894,
commencing at 2.45 P.M.,
at No. 11, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON,
The Residence of
J. BROWNHILL, Esq.

THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

TAPESTRY, COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTELS, FANCY TABLES, CURTAINS and POLES, ORNAMENTS, FENDERS and IRONS, HANDSOME SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, DINNER WAGGONS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, ELECTRO-PLATE and CUTLERY, LAMPS, &c.

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, DOUBLE WARDROBE with GLASS DOORS, LINEN, WARDROBE, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND and SETS, DRESSING TABLE, CHEST of DRAWERS, &c., &c.

PANTRY, KITCHEN and BATH-ROOM REQUISITES,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues issued prior to Sale. On View from Wednesday, the 19th September, 1894.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1894. [973

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Hongkong Mr. C. L. GORHAM has been appointed ACTING AGENT of the above Companies.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1894. [967

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"PATHAN,"

Captain Wright, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1894. [963

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Bark

"GEORGE S. HOMER,"

Hemeon, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894. [895

Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PATHAN,"
FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1894. [963

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "CITY OF PEKING."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

C. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1894. [1

Masonic.

VICTORIA LODGE
OF HONGKONG, No. 1026.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 5.30 for 6 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1894. [977

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

MESSRS. DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ld., were the first to introduce EUCALYPTUS OIL into Hongkong, and the quality of their import is still unsurpassed.

EUCALYPTUS OIL
Is a sovereign remedy for
COLDS, INFLUENZA AND CATARRH.
A first-rate Germicide. Is a more powerful disinfectant than Carbolic Acid.
FOR MOSQUITO BITES,
FOR USE IN THE BATH,
D., C. & Co.'s
EUCALYPTUS OIL,
BOTTLES—50 cents & $1.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1894. [3

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

VEGETABLE & FLOWER
SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

Orders will be executed in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS
with
HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only and the remainder of the packets secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat Sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each...$1.75
" " 28 lbs. " ...$4.50
Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"
LAWN MOWERS,
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1894. [5

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

TIENTSIN, September 14th.

On Wednesday night the 12th instant, the Japanese attempted to surprise the Chinese camp near Pingyang, but were repulsed with heavy slaughter. The Japanese movements were much impeded by the standing crops hiding the enemy. Seoul advices to the 7th state that large numbers of wounded Japanese soldiers are being constantly brought in.

It is also stated, but this news appears to lack confirmation, that Japanese men-of-war have again made their appearance in Chinese waters, and have been scouting in the Gulf of Pechili. —*N. C. Daily News.*

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

LONDON, September, 17th.

Reports received from various sources confirm the rumours of the complete defeat of the Chinese army in Korea. At a great battle at Ping-yang on the 15th inst., the Chinese troops were utterly routed, and of the 20,000 defending the position, 16,000 were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The city of Ping-yang is in the hands of the victorious Japanese troops. One report states that 20,000 Chinese troops surrendered *en masse*. The Japanese loss was trifling.

THE TYPHOON.

At 10.30 this morning the black cone was hoisted, indicating the existence of the centre of a depression less than 300 miles and to the south of the Colony.

At 4.15 p.m. one round of the gun was fired, indicating that a strong gale was expected here at any minute. At that time the typhoon was about 250 miles south-west of Hongkong moving in a west-north-west direction. It is highly probable that a strong north-east gale, veering to the south-east, will blow here at an early hour.

Several steamers cast off from their moorings during the afternoon and sought shelter in Kowloon Bay and behind Stonecutter's Island owing to the exceedingly threatening aspect of the weather.

At 5.15 p.m. the barometer registered 29.43, and was then falling rapidly.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai*, from China, arrived at London on the 15th inst.

COL. CHAS. DENBY, U. S. Minister to China, was due at Shanghai on the 16th instant *en route* to Peking.

THE "Variety Entertainment" at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute last night was an immense success. The programme will be repeated to-night.

THE British steamship *Chunshan*, the latest addition to the well known "Shan" line, arrived here this morning from home under command of Capt. Stovell, late of the *Sishan*.

MR. KING, of the British Consular Service in China, has relieved Mr Fox of the duties of secretary of the Consulate General in Seoul. Mr. Fox arrived at Shanghai on the 16th instant.

THE "Shell" line steamer *Trocas*, Capt. Edwards, after which the lately discovered "unknowns" at the back of Stonecutters' Island are named, left for home, *viâ* Singapore, to-day.

FOR the first time since the outbreak of the plague in Hongkong over four months ago a French mail steamer, the *Yarra* to wit, entered the harbour and made fast to the Company's buoy this morning.

AT the Criminal Sessions this morning Wong Aping, a "boy" recently in the employ of Mr. W. J. Rennyson, R.E., was found guilty of stealing $32.63 in money and $100 worth of jewellery from his master. Judgment was deferred until Friday forenoon.

IT is on the cards that the four-masted ship *Drumeltan*, which was towed off the rocks on the west coast of Japan some months ago by British men-of-war and safely conducted to Nagasaki, will have to be towed to Hongkong to effect extensive repairs, as the Japanese Naval authorities object to any outside vessels being docked at Nagasaki during the progress of the war with China.

THE *N.-C. Daily News* of the 15th instant states that the two alleged Japanese spies have, in compliance with orders from Peking, have been sent to Nanking and left the Model Settlement on the 14th in a Chinese gunboat. So far as our contemporary can learn, they have not been ill-treated while in the hands of the native authorities who, it was said, had decided to release them, but the order from the North defeated this intention.

THE Board of War has, according to a native paper published in Shanghai, despatched telegrams to all the viceroys and governors of the different provinces in China, giving instructions to send 20,000 soldiers each to Tientsin to be trained by foreign military officers. The Viceroy Li, it is said, has made large contracts with some German firms for supplying 100,000 muzzle loading guns, as well as several million shells or cartridges of different descriptions for the use of the army.

AS will be seen from a notice in our advertising columns, Allison's Vaudevilles, a combination of musical and Terpsichorean talent that has recently achieved noteworthy successes in Yokohama, Kobe, and Shanghai, will appear at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-morrow night. The show is a unique one, and from what we can learn it is one that will appeal to the sympathies of the Hongkong public. The programme speaks for itself, and the undoubted talents of the various *artistes* will do the rest. Seats may be booked at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's, Ld.

A RUSSIAN scientist who claims to have thoroughly investigated the source of natural gas, advances the theory that it is produced by salt water coming in contact with the molten carbides in the earth's interior. It is reported that he has proved the correctness of his assertion to some extent by subjecting salt water to the conditions mentioned, and producing a gas which could not be distinguished from the natural article. Should this report be true, there is not much danger of natural gas exhausting itself, as the moist condition of the earth should always furnish the source of a continuous supply.

THE murderers of the Rev. Mr. Wylie at his mission station near Newchwang have been promptly dealt with, says the *Tientsin Times* of the 8th instant. The ringleader has been condemned to death and will shortly be executed; three men prominently engaged in the crime have been condemned to hard labour in exile, and several of the officers have been cashiered. The chapel and buildings will be restored and such further compensation made as will satisfy the mission to which Mr. Wylie belonged and the murdered gentleman's relatives. It is to be hoped that this example will have a beneficial effect on the discipline of the troops now being massed for the war, and that we shall hear no more of such barbarous outrages on the inoffensive unarmed foreigners.

THUS the *China Gazette* of the 14th instant:—Mr. T. W. Kingsmill, our well-known sinologue, architect and surveyor, was measuring some land off Woosung Road a few days ago, and removing a boundary stone or two which it is said he had no right to interfere with, when the inhabitants of a neighbouring village come out expostulated. Mr. Kingsmill resented what he considered to be simply officious intermeddling on the part of the villagers, so he rapped the foremost of them over the head with a stick. The lusty buccolics thereupon made matters so lively for our surveyor and his assistant that they were fain to make the best of their way to Hongkew Police Station and take refuge there. The countryman who was struck has since taken out a summons against Mr. Kingsmill and the case will be heard at the British Police Court in the course of a day or two.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

LIGHT DUES EXTRAORDINARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Knowing the interest you invariably take in the welfare of the shipping community I would like, through the medium of your valuable paper, to give a warning to any unfortunate skipmaster who may be placed in the same position that I have been in during the past few hours.

As you are aware, I left here for Australia, *viâ* Macao two days ago, and while in the latter port I received an official notification that a typhoon was about to enter the China Sea near Bolinao. I therefore deemed it prudent, when passing this port *en route* to Australia, to call in for further information before proceeding on my voyage. I did not come here for any trade purposes—only for the safety of my vessel, cargo, and passengers. Had I proceeded I would have gone right into the track of the typhoon, according to the official reports of its course since received.

To avoid coming within the limits of the harbour, I entered by the Eastern entrance (Ly-ee-mun Pass) and anchored outside the boundary, notwithstanding which I was boarded by a representative of the Harbour authorities and was informed that I would have to enter and clear my vessel and again pay harbour dues, although I had done so as late as Saturday last!

Now, I think this a very gross injustice. The Chinese are more liberal as I know, for on entering the port of Swatow (to avoid a typhoon on one occasion as I did on the present occasion) the authorities were most courteous, gave me all the latest information available, and *did not* charge me harbour or light dues although my "Grand Chop" had then expired. What a contrast!

I trust this information may be of some use to others who may be placed in the same position as myself. The dues are heavy enough here in all conscience without having to pay them twice over on one voyage, especially under the circumstances set forth. Thanking you in anticipation for space for this statement,

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
HUGH CRAIG,
Master, steamship *Menmuir*.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1894.

[The above letter explains the return of the *Menmuir* to the port yesterday from her anchorage in Kowloon Bay. We heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by Capt. Craig, who has, we consider, been treated in a most arbitrary and unreasonable manner, and whose protests against what was clearly an unnecessary and unjustifiable imposition of tonnage dues would appear to have been utterly lost on the over-zealous officers of the Harbour Department. It would be interesting to know what right the Harbour officials of this port have to board vessels anchored in Chinese waters, and if, as appears evident, the *Menmuir* was illegally interfered with, what satisfaction the agents of the vessel will receive at the hands of the local authorities? —Ed., *H.K. Telegraph.*]

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHEMULPO, August 30th.

"We have had a lively time here. The other day eleven troopships arrived under the convoy of four Japanese men-of-war. They brought over 7,000 soldiers, 300 coolies, 550 horses, brass guns for field use, and large stores of war material of all kinds. They also brought some large guns which were sent in cargo-boats up the river. Everything was landed and sent up to Seoul within two days, and the steamers were off for Japan again, it is believed to fetch over more men and ammunition. At present the Chinese are gathering in force at Pingyang and the Japanese are lying 100 *li* from Seoul, on the banks of the river, waiting for the Chinese to attack. The Chinese rumour is that fighting will commence on September 15th. The mission people up at Seoul tell me that the Chinese have no chance whatever. But no doubt it will be a bloody struggle, for the Chinese are not taking any prisoners and the Japanese will have to follow suit, of course. Everyone who has seen the Japanese preparations on the battle-ground believe that the Chinese will stand no show. At Asan the Chinese received a good licking without much trouble to the Japanese. They left everything lying in the field and immense quantities of stores and material were captured by the Japanese. I saw the landing here of the guns, rifles, clothing, ammunition, tents, banners, etc., which were taken by the Japanese. They were all sent over to Japan. One Korean junk, loaded with ammunition for the Chinese has been brought in here. All the houses in China-town are shut, some being left in charge of a coolie. The two foreign firms here have their godowns full of Chinese goods and are making money, and Mr. Townsend, in addition, is making a good thing out of his windmill, cleaning rice for the Japanese Government. Since the Chinese gardeners left there has been a great scarcity of vegetables in the port."

Since the above letter was written news reached Shanghai that the Chinese army at Pingyang is split up by dissensions, owing largely to hunger, the short supply of food, the want of ammunition, and the general hopelessness of their surroundings. Severe skirmishing took place last week between the advanced outposts of the Chinese and Japanese, the results of which are unknown. But a considerable number of wounded Japanese have been brought into Chemulpo. What becomes of the Chinese wounded nobody knows. They have neither ambulance nor commissariat and their condition must be pitiable in the extreme. It will be noted from the foregoing letter that a great battle was expected by the Chinese on the 15th of this month. It is not at all unlikely that this will prove to be the case, as the arrival of the Emperor of Japan at Hiroshima will be the signal for a decisive movement forward of the whole Japanese force.—*China Gazette.*

TIENTSIN, September 6th.

The freshet in the river is much less and the *Tungchow*, drawing 11 feet, reached the Bund easily.

There is no news from Korea, and the Bunder about the Japanese being at Port Arthur is now dead.

The scheme of forming a school to instruct petty officers in infantry, cavalry, field and naval gun-drill, was one of the best ever laid before Li Hung-chang. It was proposed to select from these four branches of the service, smart men and place them under four foreign instructors, who undertook to give them sufficient training in two months to fit them to drill the newly-enlisted men in the army. The present school of instruction for officers looses its value through the lack of efficient petty officers. The four instructors are college-educated men and have passed through examinations in theoretical and practical military operations.

CHEMULPO, September 6th.

There is no truth in all the war news I have read in the papers lately. There has only been some skirmishing. One such rather greater than the others took place on the 13th of August, in which about 500 men were left dead on the field, whilst the others retreated to Ping-yang.

I do not think that Yeh Chih-chaes has shown himself with his army yet. If he does, mark my word he will never return to China again.

The Japanese have landed another 20,000 men at When-sang. The Japanese army is in three divisions, moving so as to hem the Chinese in at Ping-yang.

Two steamers with troops arrived here to-day to make up the compliment they have lost through killed, wounded, and invalided, and they have also landed many horses and much war material.

We are expecting daily to hear of a great and bloody battle, and I will let you know at once the result.

Everything is quiet at Chemulpo.

When the steamship *Paoting*, which left Chefoo on the 12th, was passing Wei-hai-wei, they sighted eleven vessels of the Peiyang squadron steaming full speed in a northerly and north-westerly direction. They were apparently in a great hurry and were in fighting trim.

This vessel carried H.E. Mr. O'Conor and suit from Taku to Chefoo. They had embarked at Tientsin in the *Chefoo*, but as that vessel was unable to cross the bar they had to tranship.

It is further learned that the Japanese fleet were in Nautilus harbour, South Korea which is situated in lat. 34.21 deg. N. and long. 126.51 deg. E.—*Mercury.*

SHANGHAI, September 12th.

Reports have reached Shanghai of a great battle having been fought near Kai-cheng, about the 2nd inst. From what is beginning to leak out, it is evident that the Chinese have sustained a most severe defeat. Monday's native papers contained news of a fight having occurred, but stated that, though the fight had lasted two days, victory had not yet rested on the side of either, and to-day's papers state that General Yeh reports a victory, and that the Japanese loss was very heavy. But from the actions of the higher authorities and the reticence maintained, it is evident that those who know are very down-hearted over the affair. So far, we ourselves have been able to receive no reliable information on the subject.

The Emperor of Japan intends leaving the capital shortly to visit Hiroshima and different military cities.

It is reported from Japanese sources that a new Treaty of Alliance between Korea and Japan has been signed at Seoul for the object of maintaining the independence of Korea and to expel the Chinese troops from the peninsula. Japan is to conduct all war operations against China, and Korea promises to give Japan every assistance regarding the movement of troops and supplies.

September 13th.

Yesterday information was received here that the Board of Naval Affairs has petitioned the Throne, stating that the Peiyang Squadron was not strong enough to carry on the war in Korea, and praying that the sea-coast and Yangtsze authorities be ordered to send all the vessels-of-war under their command to Tientsin, to co-operate in the carrying out of the war operations.—*Mercury.*

SHANGHAI, September 14th.

News was received yesterday from a thoroughly trustworthy source at Fusan that practically the whole of southern Korea has risen against the Japanese. The wreck of a Japanese force of 2,000 men that had attempted to march from Fusan to Seoul had just straggled back to the treaty port, only 800 men having got through. They had no food, the whole country was against them, and they came back in a state of utter misery, over 60 stretchers being counted passing one house in Fusan in a continuous stream. Two thousand new troops have just been landed at Fusan, for the Tong Haks have received arms from some undeclared source, and it is feared that they may attack the Japanese settlement at Fusan at any moment.

According to despatches received at this port from Canton, General Liu Yung-fu, the well-known Black Flag Chief of Annam, is going to Formosa, after all, and not to Korea, an Imperial edict having been telegraphed to Canton, commanding his immediate departure for Formosa as Assistant Imperial High War Commissioner of the island. A letter received at this port from Amoy states that during the latter part of August, General Liu Yung-fu and a body of 500 men were at Swatow, anxious to cross over to Formosa. It so happened that either the *Loksang* or one of the Douglas Line of steamers was at Swatow, and this steamer General Liu was anxious to charter to carry him and his men across the channel. A report, however, was brought in by fishermen that a squadron of vessels was cruising about the vicinity of Amoy, Swatow, and Formosa, and the Captain of the steamer refused to take his passengers. The engagement therefore fell through. General Liu posted back alone to Canton, but sent his men in parties over to Formosa whenever chance offered. When the steamer in question arrived at Amoy, the Chinese passengers reported that their steamer had come across a squadron of three Japanese vessels one of which sent a boarding boat to examine the ship's papers and cargo. General Liu therefore seems to have had a narrow escape from possible capture. It is thought that Japanese spies have been at work and evidently they were on the look out for the celebrated Black Flag Chief.

A telegram received yesterday from Tientsin announces that H.E. Chou Fu, Provincial Judge of Chihli, having been appointed by the Viceroy Li to be Chief of the Military Secretariat of the "advance army" in Korea—an office which combines the duties of the Intelligence department, Provost Marshal, and Adjutant-Generalship of an army—having given up the seals of his first named post arrived on the 5th instant at Tientsin. His Excellency has announced his intention to start for Korea and will command some 8,000 men. It is reported that H.E. Yuan Shih-k'ai will accompany H.E. Wu Ta-ch'êng, ex-Governor of Hunan, and the new Commander-in-Chief of the "advance army," is reported to have crossed the Yaloo river into Korean territory on the 12th instant, with 9,000 men.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE CITY OF PING-YANG.

The following description of Ping-yang by Rev. Mr. Gale, taken from the *Korean Repository*, is interesting at the present juncture owing to the probability of it becoming much better known shortly than it has ever been before:—

"After a journey in all of some 200 miles, we sighted the historic city of Ping-yang. It stands on the right bank of the Ta-tong river, which here flows south. The approach through an avenue of trees skirting the river bank, and the white walls of the city showing up on the hills just ahead, inclined us doubly in favour of Ping-yang. The crossing once made, we entered the east gate into perhaps the busiest city in Korea. No amount of business, however, is of interest compared with its antiquity, its history, and the part it must have played in the centuries long ago, of which no record remains. To Koreans it is all sacred ground, for this was Kitji's home, somewhere about the time when King David reigned in Jerusalem. People here speak of Ping-yang as the boat-shaped capital. The walls were outlined on this plan by its first founder, and it is still the floating city. No one is supposed to dig for water anywhere inside of the walls, as that would be cutting through the bottom and sinking the ship. For this reason all water is carried from the river, even to the most distant quarters, and the peculiar gait of the water-carrier is one of the oddities of the street. The streets we found to be as usual narrow and filthy, and crowded with shops of native wares. The people, whom we had often heard to be more warlike and independent than other hermits, seemed to us in their appearance and disposition a very ordinary lot; perhaps a little less noisy and somewhat more polite than the natives of the south. Among the hills to the north we find the Buddhists. They have a perfect citadel here of temples and towers, commanding an excellent view of the river. Its beauty and strength of situation gives one an idea of the power Buddha once had in Chosen. To the south, offsetting this, is the Waysung (outside city), where the ancient palace was, and where the descendants of Kitji's generals still exist. These sons of the past look upon all ranks of to-day as but the merest ghosts of nobility. Like the Jews, they feel that they are still the chosen people. So they and the Buddhists live shut off from the city by massive walls, and off from the world by centuries of time. One might think that they would enjoy each other's company, for we could scarcely choose companions more likely to be congenial than an aged priest and an old soldier. For the few days that we remained here we were followed by an innumerable company of spectators, whose outbursts of laughter as we walked along seemed to betoken something extraordinary in our personal appearance. Nevertheless we walked the streets until we made our final exit in safety through the north gateway, where a grove of trees shadows one of Kitji's graves (he is said to be buried in China and elsewhere)."

WHO IS TO BLAME?

I.

Why is China, one of the greatest nations on earth, so powerless as she is to-day? Of all political questions in the world now none surpasses this in importance, for on the right answer to it being found depends not only the weal or woe of the three or four hundred millions of Chinese in China, but also the weal or woe of other three or four hundred millions in constant and ever increasing relation with China. There is now a crisis for China which reminds one of Thermopylæ, of Lepanto, and of Plassey. Will the result of the struggle be to advance the prosperity of the yellow race and its relations, or will it be a retrogression over which all the good shall never cease to mourn? Few who know have any doubt on the matter.

Just consider, there are but three prominent types of the human race, *viz.*, the white, the yellow, and the black. The rest are only mixtures of these original types. The black has mainly lived in the tropics and has never developed any high civilisation, whereas the white and the yellow have divided the rest of the world among them, and built up civilisations which are the pride and glory of the race. From their common ancestral home in Central Asia, not far from the Pamirs, they went forth to subdue the earth. The yellow race, mainly represented by the Chinese now, came over to China and across to America, and the white race, mainly represented by Europeans now, went to Europe and also latterly across to America. As every other race hitherto has bowed down before the superior civilisation of the white race, so has every other race hitherto in the Far East bowed down before the superior civilisation of the yellow race. Before making the comparison between the two civilisations first consider in detail some of the excellent qualities of each. It is only the ignorant foreigner that despises the Chinese. The yellow race has its grand moral teaching as the foundation of its civilisation. It is one of its glories too to endeavour always, so far as it knows how, to be reasonable. Then there is that grand institution which might well be put down as one of the great marvels of the world, *viz.* the competitive examinations as the basis of fitness for government, by which the yellow race has succeeded in holding more human beings together as one nation than any other race till lately. Besides, there are also its vast realms of literature which will remain among the most magnificent intellectual monuments of the human race. In business capacity the Chinaman too seems to surpass all Asiatics. In physical endurance, in diligence, in loyalty, and in faithfulness generally, those who know him best praise him most. From all this it follows that the raw material out of which the Chinese nation is made is undoubtedly of a very superior quality. This is justly a matter of pride to the Chinese. The yellow brother, as such, is then not to blame for China's present weakness.

Again we ask the question, who is to blame for China's weak condition to-day? We have shown that it is not in the quality of the Chinese nation, for that is good. Many Chinese mandarins repeat again and again in their official documents that the late humiliations of China were solely owing to the wickedness of Western nations. These describe Western nations as uncivilised barbarians, bent only on robbing and destroying China for their own selfish ends, therefore unfit to hold any intercourse with China except as vassals to be trained.

It is high time that such language should be stopped and that the hands of intelligent Chinamen who know better should be strengthened, even though it be at the risk of appearing to praise ourselves. Foreigners cannot claim perfection more than the Chinese can; still in spite of all imperfections, who is it that civilised Europe? Who was it that opened up the vast continents of America and Australia? Who is it that is civilising the continent of Africa to-day? Who is it that has penetrated into the secrets of nature so as to utilise her vast powers which were once thought to be under the control of the gods alone? Who has united the whole world by the bonds of steam, electricity, commerce, justice, and benevolence into friendly intercourse? Who is it that offers help to make China ten times more powerful and prosperous than she is to-day? None but her white brother!

All good Chinamen who have studied the history of the world know that this white brother has also his grand moral teaching, his reasonableness, his educational systems and extensive literature, and that he is not afraid of comparison with any in the world. Instead of grudging this the intelligent Chinaman rejoices in it. If foreigners had no other end in coming to China than her injury they would have taken advantage of her weakness long ago, and would not have waited till she got powerful. It is waste of breath to tell such mandarins as chuckle over the saying that Western nations could not agree on the partition of China owing to their jealousy of one another, that a continent has been partitioned out by Western nations without the shedding of a drop of blood, but the wise will carefully ponder such a fact and will be grateful for their forbearance towards China. What motive had foreigners for taking Chinese Ministers abroad and showing special kindness to them wherever they went? Why do foreigners teach foreign commerce, industries, and how to build railways and telegraphs? Why teach her everything, even the art of war, from the making of cartridges to the turning out of an ironclad? And why do these nations lend her their best officers on land and sea to train her in war? And why do they send over a thousand philanthropic men and women to settle down in all parts of the Empire and at their own charges fill the land with hospitals, with bountiful relief in times of famine, and with schools to teach all the causes of Western progress precisely as they do in their own countries? From a glance at these things it is perfectly clear that the officials, merchants, and missionaries of foreign countries are not the wicked enemies of China but her kind friends who have helped her in the past and are still helping her in every difficulty. The white brother then is clearly not to blame for China's present weakness.—*N. C. Daily News.*

(*To be continued.*)

TIENTSIN NOTES.

TIENTSIN, September 8th.

We are informed that the Viceroy, in consideration of the services rendered to His Excellency by Baron von Seckendorf, German Consul, and in testimony of his gratitude, has recommended the Tsung-li Yamen to request the Baron the Order of the Double Dragon, 3rd rank.

Some 400 Koreans arrived by the train yesterday from Shan-hai-kuan. They consist of high officials and their suite. They came overland in carts and were escorted by Chinese cavalry. We have not yet heard the object of their presence in Tientsin.

The French government, we are informed, have made a demand on the Chinese government for reparation for the insult and injury done to Captain de Fleurac and his family on board the *Chungking* on the occasion of the Chinese soldiers boarding that vessel when conveying the Japanese from Tientsin.

The United States Consul has informed us that the *Monocacy* is expected at Taku to-morrow morning, the 9th inst. Two tug-boats will be in readiness to bring her to Tientsin. We are informed that his Excellency Col. Denby was expected in Yokohama on or about the 2nd current on his way to Peking.

We have heard that H.M.S. *Linnet* is to be withdrawn before winter. If so the Admiral will no doubt send up another gun-boat. For more reasons than one, it is most important that the defensive force of the British Concession should be strongly represented by a British man-of-war, and by an officer of sufficient standing to command the direction of its defence if defence should be found necessary. The commercial interests of this port are essentially British. We believe that the authorities are alive to the nature of the circumstances for which they will no doubt adequately provide in good season.

Between 10 and 11 on Thursday evening on the Bund near the *Lienshing* a hawker suddenly fell down dead. The Inspector of Police was called and caused the body to be removed by the Chinese magistrate. A crowd formed and curious opinions were expessed as to the cause of the decease. One man declared that the Japanese had poisoned the river and that was the cause of the present great mortality in the city; another said it was caused by the wind blowing from the East over the thousands of dead bodies of Japanese slain by the Chinese, etc. It may be observed that the deaths in the native city do not appear to be above the average at this season.

The murderers of the Rev. Mr. Wylie at his Mission station near Newchwang have been promptly dealt with. The ringleader has been condemned to death and will shortly be executed: three men prominently engaged in the crime have been condemned to hard labour in exile, and several of the officers have been cashiered. The chapel and buildings will be restored and such further compensation made as will satisfy the Mission to which Mr. Wylie belonged and the murdered gentleman's relatives. It is to be hoped that this example will have a beneficial effect on the discipline of the troops now being massed for the war, and that we shall hear no more of such barbarous outrages on inoffensive unarmed foreigners.

On Sunday last the Military School gave a farewell dinner to Major Richter, to which Capt. Kretschmann, Commander of the *Wolf* and Baron von Seckendorf, German Consul, were invited. Lu Chang, second director of the school, made a speech in excellent German, in which he thanked the Major for the eminent services he had rendered to the School during the eight years he had been in the service of the Chinese Government. He handed him a letter from his Excellency the Viceroy, eulogising his services and informing him that the Emperor had conferred upon him the additional Order of the Double Dragon and class, 3rd degree. On Monday his Excellency received the Major in audience to take leave. Major and Madame Richter left Tientsin on Tuesday in the *El Dorado*.—*P. & T. Times.*

A LEGAL FICTION.

The grand old British law, inherited by Australia in the primeval days of chains and darkness, is full of moral precepts, and is loaded down with much beautiful theory which is seldom put into practice. There are few things more lofty and strictly equitable—in theory—than these statutes of our British forefathers. They are spotted over with axioms which are elevating to contemplate, and with great principles which are a liberal education in the doctrine of justice. One of the noblest of these is the hackneyed assertion that the law holds every man to be innocent until he is proved guilty, and that it not only treats him accordingly, but requires the general public to do likewise—so far, at least, as outward observances are concerned. Its great object, according to legend and public conviction, is to secure for every suspected citizen an absolutely fair trial, and, with this end in view, it professes to fall with all its massive weight on anybody who endeavours to prejudice the minds of the court or the jury. The newspaper man who, in the mildest manner, assumes the guilt of the unconvicted prisoner—at least, when the unconvicted prisoner is a bank magnate, or other person of money and influence, and is able to hire expensive counsel to bring the matter before the court—gets into gaol with promptitude and certainty; though, strange to say, the one who gratuitously assumes his innocence does not. What would happen to the journal which headed its report of the preliminary proceedings against a representative citizen with the bald announcement: "Arrest of a notorious bank-thief," no one dare even imagine. The fact that the law treats every suspect as an innocent man until his guilt is proved is so well-known that no paper ever runs such a risk. That is to say, no paper ever does, unless the suspect is a man of no importance and has not the means to hire counsel.

But when the suspect is a common, vulgar person, charged with a small, mean offence—when he isn't in society, and can't hire expensive counsel to fall upon the paper that is guilty of "contempt," and when he can't get bail, and is altogether a suspect of no account—then the noble axiom above alluded to utterly fails through. Among the suspects whose cases are still *sub judice*, and whom the law is especially bound to treat as innocent men in every way except by letting them get beyond its jurisdiction, the most notorious at present are Matthew Davies and his colleagues at one end of the social scale, and at the other the two alleged burglars whose arrest made such a sensation the other day in Sydney. These latter are charged with burglary in the first place, and with assault upon certain constables in the second. But until their crime is proved by legal process the law doesn't know, and professedly doesn't allow anyone else to know, that they have done anything illegal. It is as absolutely unlawful for any newspaper to say that they burgled an office and nearly murdered five policemen as it would be for the same paper to say, in so many words, that Matthew Davies, or anybody else of the same standing, perpetrated a shameless fraud on the Mercantile Bank shareholders. In each case it would be assuming the guilt of an untried man, and prejudicing the minds of the jury, and grossly libelling a legally innocent person, and also committing an aggravated contempt of court. And no paper dare do these things in the case

of the "representative" banker. But every paper does them constantly and with absolute impunity in the case of the alleged burglar or any other common offender. The law permits anything to be said about a man who can't hire a fifty-guinea counsel to draw its attention to his wrongs.

When a person of no wealth or social importance is arrested on a sensational charge, the course of events is always much the same. There is an urgent demand among the daily horror-mongers for his portrait, and if, as often happens, it can't be obtained at short notice, any other brutal-looking portrait does instead. It matters very little whose portrait it is so long as it is brutal-looking. The beetle-brow on this awful production is, in itself, sufficient to make a fair trial impossible. The misshapen ears are a living prejudice, and the vulpine eyes an epitome of lynch law. The gorilla-like underjaw is perjured evidence against the defendant. No editor ventures, by any chance, to publish the portrait of some hanged Thug as that of the eminent director who is suspected of misappropriation, and, if he did, that law which regards every man as innocent till he is found guilty would promptly suppress him. But the other man can be represented by a picture which carries murder, arson and cannibalism in every lineament, and the circumstance creates not even a ripple on the Dead Sea of public opinion.

In the case of the sensational alleged burglar the ordinary newspaper report is equally an outrage upon the nominal principles of the law. "The prisoner was seen issuing from certain premises. . . . He resisted violently and felled the officer with a jemmy. . . . After a furious struggle, in which two constables were disabled, he was at length captured. . . . On being searched at the watch house a quantity of house-breaking implements were found in his possession. . . . He has since been recognised as a notorious offender with a long list of previous convictions," &c. These are the sort of statements which are to be found in any daily paper whenever a suspect of the ordinary human type is concerned. Yet, according to the noble maxims of Anglo-Australian justice, the law doesn't know, until it learns from the verdict of the jury, whether the defendant was seen coming out of an officer, or out of his own house, or out of anywhere; it is totally unaware whether the officer was brained with a jemmy or whether he wilfully knocked out his own intelligence by dashing it against a wall; it has no knowledge whether there was any struggle at all, whether anything was found on the prisoner, and—unless he announces his own identity—whether he is a notorious offender, or merely the Chief Justice who has been arrested by mistake while out walking at night in company with the local Bishop or the Cardinal. All the stereotyped newspaper assertions are merely the *ex parte* statements of the prosecution—that is, of the police. Therefore, the papers which publish them as facts simply declare in advance that the accused is guilty, that the statements of the prosecution are absolutely true, that the defence—whatever it may be—is a lie, and that it is the bounden duty of the jury to convict the prisoner, no matter what evidence he may advance. Yet, if the same papers accepted, in similar fashion, the assertions of the prosecution in the case of the influential bank-director, and stated off-handedly that he had misused the funds, and wilfully falsified the balance-sheet, and obtained deposits under false pretences, and had been a callous swindler generally—what would happen?

In the case already alluded to the principles of equity were outraged in an even more glaring fashion than usual. On that occasion the bull-headed Premier Dibbs proceeded, on the very morning after the event, to recommend for promotion the officers who said they had distinguished themselves in the fray. The promotion was distinctly a reward for the capture of two dangerous malefactors. Therefore, by his haste in sending in the aforesaid recommendation, Dibbs virtually announced, by actions which speak more loudly than words, that the accused *were* malefactors, that the police charges brought against them were absolutely true, and, as the natural consequence, that any statements they might make in their own defence, which contradicted these police assertions, were absolutely false. The promotions in question would have been entirely unobjectionable after the conviction of the prisoners—supposing them to be convicted. But, as things stood, they ought to have resulted in Premier Dibbs being hauled before the Supreme Court, and there fined, or severely admonished, or committed to prison for a gross act of contempt and a constructive interference with the course of justice. And the same punishment should have been served out to every editor who arrogated to himself the rights of the jury by finding the prisoners guilty without trial, and thereby proceeded to systematically create a public feeling which must inevitably make a fair trial impossible.

The person who assumes, and incites the public to assume, the gilt of an untried man, and thereby interferes with the course of justice to procure his conviction, is morally just as criminal as the one who bribes a jury and thereby interferes with the course of justice to procure his acquittal. Also, his offence arises from equally base and mercenary motives; the "jury-fixer" does his work for cash payment from the accused, while the owner of the sensational newspaper does his for cash payment derived from the extra circulation of his daily horrors. Further, his offence is aggravated by the fact that it is never committed except against a poor and friendless suspect. The court never interferes in such cases except when it is officially moved to do so by an array of high-priced counsel. Therefore, this gross perversion of justice is always carefully directed against the prisoner who is too impecunious to obtain bail, so that—being in prison and cut off from the outer world—he has practically no knowledge of the injury that is being done him; and who, even if he should become aware of it, is too poor to take measures for his own protection. It is a mean, degrading, wormy offence which is invariably directed against the man who is already defenceless, and never against the one who is in a position to protect himself. In every respect the assertion that the law treats every prisoner as innocent until his guilt is proved is a lie, so far as any save the wealthy prisoner is concerned. And, further, it always has been a lie, and, to all appearance, it always will be one so long as there are poor and rich in the land.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

(COMPILED FROM MANY SOURCES.)

No man is a hero to his mother-in-law.

Thousands are drowned by getting in the swim.

A great many people count the cost but never pay it.

It is time wasted to argue with a doubt. Kick it out.

It's the corpulent person who has let life go to waist.

The meanest man will sometimes give himself away.

Well posted—the man who is in arrears in his club dues.

Apropos of college colours, the favourite seems to be yeller.

Man has one advantage of woman. He can step on her train.

The average man hates anything crooked, except corkscrews.

As a rule there is nothing more wearing on a man than a long wait.

The man who gives as much as he ought to do never growls about it.

The motto of the office-seekers: "Never give in till the offices give out."

In an autograph book—"Be consistent. Never accept advice. Not even this."

The French and Russian alliance seems to be a sort of an international drunk.

Japan should not forget to make allowances for a John Bull in the China shop.

It is curious how pleased a man who bets on the races feels when he comes out even.

Many a man who is anxious to reform the world has a gate that is hanging by one hinge.

People who are always telling their troubles are never at a loss for something to talk about.

A very astute political "boss" remarks that it is always the man with push who gets the pull.

Some people are so constituted that they can never see the bright side of anything but a dollar.

There can be no doubt as to the existence of a currency panic when ten mills no longer make one cent.

Many a man would carry a burden contentedly if officious persons did not tell him it was too heavy.

Married men are always preferred as workmen. They are more docile; they know what it is to be bossed.

When a man does not want to do a thing he says "I cannot," when he cannot do it he says "I don't want to."

According to *Ram's Horn* no man who looks high can live low. The astronomer appears to have the best of it.

It goes almost without saying that the Japanese gamecock will make the feathers fly when it reaches Shanghai.

Teacher—What happened when the man killed the goose that laid the golden egg? Dick Hicks—His goose was cooked.

When you are buying a horse, don't consult a pedestrian, and when you are courting a woman, don't ask advice of a bachelor.

The Agreement Was There—Gummey—Do you and your wife agree, Cawker? Cawker—Oh, yes, indeed! That is, I do.

"Why do you not stop begging and try to get some work?" "Because I do not wish to give up a sure thing for an uncertain one."

The man whose favorite hymn is "I Would Not Live Alway" is pretty apt to send for a doctor the moment he feels a little sick.

"Don't despise the little things," remarked the retired grocer. "Little drops of water and little grains of sand made a millionaire out of me."

Angelina (to her newly betrothed)—Oh, Edwin, there's such a good-looking girl just behind you! Do look! Edwin—Ah, I've no eyes for good looks now, darling.

The hoopskirt has at last found favour. The Dahomey women in the Midway will take some home with them. They think the line of beauty is the crinoline.

New Lodger—There isn't room to swing a cat in this small apartment. Landlady—Well, you didn't expect to rent a British man-of-war for $6 a week, did you?"

A Pennsylvania Wedding—First Neighbour (in the coal regions)—How did yee weddingski come offski? Second Neighbour—Very stylishski. Twenty-three heads brokenski.

Medical Examiner—Have there ever been any symptoms of insanity in your family? Applicant for Insurance—Yes—er—that is, my sister once refused a man worth half a million.

A Horror of Asiatic War—"War always makes things expensive, doesn't it?" said Mrs. Tidywell. "Invariably," replied her husband. "Dear me. What are we going to do for tea and Japanese screens?"

"Do you take the daily paper?" asked the newly installed janitor of the apartment house. "No," replied the lady to whom he was talking, "we subscribe for it, but the people in the next flat take it."

Spellbound—It weakens a young man's enthusiasm, no matter how much he may be in love, when he gets the first impassioned letter from his inamorata and finds that she spells "Dear" "Deer."

Matrimonial Misfits—We never knew a woman who believed in taking ice-cold baths in the morning, and sleeping with the windows open, who didn't have a husband who catches cold if he sits near a keyhole.

It Beats Them All—Edith—What is the best dentifrice, dear? Ruth—Villainy, Edith—Villainy? Ruth—Certainly! Did you ever read of a villain who did not show gleaming white teeth under his black moustache?

"Was the view from the Ferris wheel worth anything?" "Well, I should say so. One of the passengers had on a sealskin cloak exactly like I wanted, and before we got clear around George had promised me I could have it."

A Case of Necessity—She—It is true that Miss. Richleigh has money, but she is also very exacting. If you marry her you will have to give up smoking and drinking. He—If I don't marry her I shall have to give up eating also.

Mrs. Youngma—And so my baby got the prize at the baby show? I knew he would. It couldn't have been otherwise. Old Bachelor (one of the judges)—Yes, madam, we all agreed that your baby was the least objectionable of the lot.

Bits from Chicago—An old gentleman standing before a marble statue which wore only the costume of the "nude in art." He slowly spelt the title—"P-s-y-c-h-e"—and with one sweeping glance he murmured: "Ah, yes! I see—Physique."

Mother—Jane, you must choose between the two. Will you marry the man who loves you or the man who can dress you? Daughter—Mamma, as an up-to-date girl, I must reply that although love is a very desirable thing, clothes are an absolute necessity.

Rare humour is at times made manifest in the police courts of the city and country. Quite recently an Irishman in Jersey City was under examination upon a charge of assault and battery. When asked if he had anything to say in his defence, Patrick, with all the seriousness in the world, said: "Well, your Honour, I saw but little of the fight, as I was underneath most of the time."

A WORD FOR OURSELVES:

In everything we take high place—
The mart, the field, the forum;
Our yachts are first in every race,
In short, high cockalorum.
We may not have the skill and brains
To beat the whole creation,
But we kill more people on railroad trains
Than any other nation.

CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility, Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the *two are combined*, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—(*Advt.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

17th September, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° and sea level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	30.12	64	...	...	0	or	...
Tokio	30.04	...	...	NE	2	...	...
Nagasaki	29.86	76	84	E	2	or	...
Shanghai	29.85	74	95	NE	4	or	...
Foochow	29.71	88	69	NE	3	c	...
Amoy	29.60	94	52	NE	2	b	...
Anping	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	29.57	88	...	E	3	b	...
Canton	29.64	95	53	N	3	b	...
Hongkong	29.59	88	71	WNW	1	c	...
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	N	1	...	...
Gap Rock	29.61	...	...	NNW	1	...	...
Macao	29.61	93	75	NNW	2	c	...
Hoihow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.69	92	67	...	0	lr	...
Bolinao	29.16	77	86	E	6	ocp	...
Manila	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	29.90	...	...	SW	2	c	...

18th September, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° and sea level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	30.00	65	94	SE	...	c	0.03
Tokio	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	29.95	73	95	NE	3	or	...
Foochow	29.78	84	87	NE	4	c	...
Amoy	29.66	85	68	NE	3	o	...
Swatow	29.62	86	...	ENE	4	o	...
Canton	29.69	84	64	N	2	c	...
Hongkong	29.62	85	60	N	3	c	...
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	NNE	4	...	...
Gap Rock	29.60	...	...	N	4	...	...
Macao	29.64	87	62	N	2	c	...
Hoihow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.73	89	68	N	...	c	...
Bolinao	29.14	73	100	SSE	3	or	...
Manila	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	29.98	...	...	SW	3	c	...

On the 18th at 10.10 a.m., black south cone hoisted. At 10.50 a.m., the centre of the typhoon is situated to the west-north-west of Hoilnao. At present, it is probably moving in a direction between west-north-west and north-west. At 11.15 a.m., in Hongkong, barometer falling, fresh north winds increasing, with every probability of a gale from the north-east during the next 24 hours.

1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind to two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, b Blue sky, c Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility, w Dew wet). 7—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 18th September, 1894.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.59	29.62	29.51
Temperature	88	85	89
Humidity	71	60	57
Direction of wind	WNW	N	ENE
Force	1	3	3
Weather	c	c	ocp
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on the 17th.....93

Lowest open air temperature on the 17th.....78

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 18th September, 1894.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL,

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),

SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1894.

ALLISON'S HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLES.

MIRTH AND MUSIC.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS ever seen in HONGKONG.

PART I.

THE COMEDIETTA,

"A MODEL PAIR."

Geo. Pembroke, M.D....Mr. DANIEL H. KELLY.
Jack Baxter .....Mr. ALF. JAMES.
Angelina .....Senorita DOLORES.
Polly .....Miss BESSIE GREY.

Cornet & Piano Obligato.—Pro. JAS. BOYER.

Mr. JAMES and Senorita DOLORES, in the Popular Comedietta, "AN UNWELCOME INTRUDER."

Prof. EDISON with the PHONOGRAPH, (Mr. EDISON is Special Agent for Edison's Phonograph in the Far East.)

Mr. KELLY and Miss GREY, in "IMOGENES' STRATAGEM."

FIN DE SIECLE DANCE.

PART II.

To conclude with the screaming farce "IRISH JUSTICE,"

Characters by the Company.

SEATS may be Booked at KELLY & WALEN'S.

ADMISSION:—

Dress Circle & Stalls .....$2.
Back Seats.....$1.

Soldiers and Sailors half-price to Back Seats.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1894. [976

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the Ports on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1894. [981

"STRATH" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"STRATHLEVEN,"

Cormack, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 10th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1894. [980

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS Wishing to Secure Subscription Griffins for the Next Meeting 1894/95 are requested to Communicate as Early as Possible with the Undersigned.

HART BUCK,
Acting Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1894. 979

TO LET,

FROM 1ST OCTOBER.

"GREENMOUNT" CAINE ROAD, EIGHT ROOMS.

For particulars, apply to

Messrs. GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1894. [980

Hotels.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX.

FORMERLY THE HOTEL DES COLONIES.

THIS HOTEL situated on the FRENCH CONCESSION, a very convenient spot on SHAMEEN, is now prepared to offer the BEST ACCOMMODATION to any TOURISTS or OCCASIONAL VISITORS who wish to bring their FAMILIES to pay a visit to CANTON, and EVERY POSSIBLE ATTENTION will be paid to their Comforts.

A FIRST-CLASS TABLE D'HOTE kept, WINES and SPIRITS of the Best Quality; and the Charges for the same are EXTREMELY FAIR and REASONABLE.

A well furnished BILLIARD SALOON with PAR attached.

V. A. ROZARIO, Manager.

Canton, 31st July, 1894. [834

FUJIYA HOTEL,

MIYANOSHITA,

HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI, Proprietor.

8561

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE "RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,

(On Shau-ki-wan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.

Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [643

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and refurnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SUMMER RATES,

(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day	$ 4.00
One person, per week	25.00
One person, per month .....from $70 to	85.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week	45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month .....from $120 to	140.00

For further particulars, apply to

MANAGER, New Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1894. [933

HONGKONG HOTEL.

BOARD and LODGING from $60 to $70 per Month.

R. TUCKER, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1894. [861

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,

(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing the best First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash, Terms:—

Breakfast ...per meal	$0.75	...per Month	$22
Tiffin ..... "	$0.75	... "	$20
Dinner ..... "	$1.25	... "	$25
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner		... "	$45
Breakfast and Tiffin		... "	$30
Tiffin and Dinner		... "	$40

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [[illegible]

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

25.—Aberdeen Dock.
40.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., East Point.
24.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya Central.
8.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
9.—Bank Hongkong & Shanghai.
84.—Bank Hongkong & Shanghai, Peak Mess.
83.—Bell, Dr., Residence.
66.—Blackhead & Co., Office.
65.—Blackhead, F., Residence.
96.—Bradley & Co.
18.—Butterfield & Swire, Shipping Dept.
36.—Butterfield & Swire, Sugar Office.
36a.—Butterfield & Swire, Refinery, Quarry Bay.
42.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
22.—*China Mail* Office.
11.—Club, Hongkong.
10.—Club, Peak.
71.—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.
72.—China Sugar Refinery, East Point.
87.—Compradore, D. Lapraik & Co., Office.
88.— do. do. Residence.
75.—Compradore, Lauts. Wegener & Co.
78.—Cousins, J., Supt. S. O. & N. P. Co.
12.—*Daily Press* Office.
80.—Dairy Farm Co., Wyndham Street.
67.—Dairy Farm, Pok Foo Lum.
73.—David, A. J., Residence.
60.—David & Co., Office.
20.—Dock Co.
41.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
17.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
58.—Electric Co. Hongkong.
92.—Ewens, C., Residence
74.—Fletcher & Co., Pharmacy.
48.—Gas Co., East Point.
47.—Gas Co., West Point.
31.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
7.—Godown Co., Kowloon.
81.—Godown Co., Praya Central.
33.—Godown Co., West Point.
44.—Government House.
50.—Harbour Master.
6.—Harrison, W. Stuart, Residence.
2.—Hartigan, Cantile, & Stedman, Drs.
95.—Haskell, D., Residence.
1.—*Hongkong Telegraph* Office.
28.—Holliday, C. J., Residence.
27.—Holliday, Wise & Co.
26.—Hospital, Alice Memorial.
80a.—Hospital, Government Civil.
32.—Hotel, Hongkong, Public Telephone.
35.—Hotel, Mount Austin.
29.—Hotel, Peak.
56.—Hotel, Victoria, Public Telephone.
82.—Ho Tung, Bonham Strand.
77.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.
59.—Ho Tung, Residence.
37.—Humphreys & Son, Office.
68.—Humphreys, J. D., Residence.
30.—Joseph, H. H., Residence.
23.—Jordan, Dr., Praya Central.
43.—Jordan, Dr., Residence.
53.—Judd, W., Residence.
64a.—Kennedy, J., Causeway Bay.
64.—Kennedy, J., Horse Repository.
21.—Kerosene Godown.
70.—Kramer, J., Residence.
91.—Lamke & Rogge.
93.—Lamke, J., Residence.
97.—Lane, Crawford & Co.
89.—Layton, B., Queen's Road.
90.— do. Residence.
80.—Lawson, Dr., Residence.
39.—Mackintosh, E., Residence.
98.—Man On Insurance Co.
5.—Nam Woo & Co.
46.—Opium Farm.
10.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
69.—P. & O. Mess, Peak.
15.—Police Station, Central.
51.—Ray, E. C., Office.
34.—Ray, E. C., Residence.
45.—Rope Factory.
86.—Ross, A., Residence.
4.—Rumsey Comdr., R.N., Residence.
52.—Sailors' Home.
94.—Sassoon, M. S. & Co., Office.
49.—Shewan & Co.
100.—Sperry Flour Co.
55.—Stedman, Dr., Residence.
61.—Stevens, G. R.
62.—Stevens, G. R., Residence.
14.—Telegraph Companies.
76.—Telegraph Companies' Mess, Peak.
54.—Tram Station, Peak.
93.—Tung Kee & Co.
57.—Wickham, W. H., Residence.
63.—Wo Kee & Co.
16.—Watson & Co., Queen's Road.
79.—Yueng Lam Kee.
38.—Yuen Fat Hong, Bonham Strand.

PRIVATE TELEPHONE LINES.

2.—Beveridge, Dr., Morrison Hill.
3.—Hongkong, Canton & Macao S-boat Co.
4.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., East Point.
5.—Meyer & Co.
6.—North China Insurance Co.
1.—Royal Engineers' Mess.
7.—Scheele & Co.

In case of FIRE ring up No. 15.

The Exchange is open day and night.

W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1894. [850

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

&c., &c., &c.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894. [948

FOR SALE.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY, issued from the Office of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, is the best and most complete work of the kind ever published in ASIA. The Directory contains all the latest and most reliable statistics concerning China, Japan and all the other Countries in the Far East, with a mass of varied information on many interesting subjects unrivalled by any similar publication in any part of the World.

PRICE $3.00

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"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1894.

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Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

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Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [723

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Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1894.

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Hongkong, 27th March, 1894. [401

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TO LET.

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Hongkong, 6th September, 1894. [23

TO LET.

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Hongkong, 13th September, 1894. [28

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 3, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," facing PARADE GROUND.
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Hongkong, 14th September, 1894. [971

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Hongkong, 10th September, 1894. [961

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Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [309

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China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Preference)—£6 per share, nominal.

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China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$156 per share, sellers.

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Punjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—$1.90 per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$5.10 per share, buyers.

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Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78 per cent. premium, buyers.

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Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ld.—$40 per share, sellers.

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Hongkong Hotel Company—$10 per share, buyers.

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The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$10 per share, sellers.

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ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/2
Bank Bills, on demand 2/2⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 2/2⅜
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/2⅝
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2¾

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2.74
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.80

ON INDIA—
T. T. 192¾
On Demand 193¼

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 74⅞
Private, 30 days' sight 75⅜
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Silver (per oz.) 29⅝

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Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. Sandelands.
Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay-Smith and family.
Capt. & Mrs. Stonham.
Mr. A. G. Stokes.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Oceanien*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 12th instant at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on the 19th.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 28th ulto., left Yokohama on the 17th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on the 24th.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port *via* Yokohama and Nagasaki, on the 8th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver on the 28th ultimo, left Shanghai on the 16th instant at 11 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma*, from Tacoma, left Yokohama on the 9th instant for Kobe, and may be expected here to-morrow.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The China Mutual steamer *Pakling*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Suez for Singapore on the 5th instant, and may be expected here to-to-mrrow.

The D. D. R. steamer *Oceana*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 20th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malacca* left Bombay on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 29th.

The N. G. I. steamer *Bisagno* left Bombay on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on the 30th.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.	
Barometer—9 a.m.	29.61
Barometer—1 p.m.	29.54
Barometer—4 p.m.	29.52
Thermometer—9 a.m.	83
Thermometer—1 p.m.	87
Thermometer—4 p.m.	87
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb)	80
Therm.meter—1 p.m. (do)	80
Thermometer—4 p.m. (do)	81
Thermometer—Maximum	87
Thermometer—Minimum (overnight)	81

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. W. Storm, 17th Sept.,—Pakhoi 13th Sept., and Hoihow 16th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

CHINGTU, British steamer, 1,459, R. Innes, 17th Sept.,—Kobe 9th Sept., and Moji 13th, Coal and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHUNSHAN, British steamer, 1,280, Stovell, 17th Sept.,—Saigon 13th Sept., Rice and Flour.—Bradley & Co.

TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, Hogg, 18th Sept.,—Shanghai 14th Sept., and Swatow 17th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YARRA, French steamer, 2,085, Maubeuge, 18th Sept.,—Shanghai 15th Sept., Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

AZAMOR, British steamer, 2,005, P. Gibson, R.N.R., 18th Sept.,—Moji 13th September, General.—Tata & Co.

LOKSANG, British steamer, 978, N. Moncur, 18th Sept.,—Canton 18th September, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAMARIND, Norwegian steamer, 739, S. Casteberg, 18th Sept.,—Canton 18th September, General.—Wieler & Co.

ETHIOPE, British steamer, 1,906, P. J. Miles, 18th Sept.,—Kutchinotzu 13th Sept., Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Mathilde, German steamer, for Touron, &c.
Loksang, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Propontis, British steamer, for Saigon.
Normandie, Norwegian str., for Kutchinotzu.
Benlomond, British steamer, for Kobe, &c.
Holstein, German steamer, for Saigon.
Ajax, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Phra Nang, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

September 18, *Amoy*, German steamer, for Tientsin, &c.
September 18, *Trocas*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
September 18, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, Amoy and Taiwanfoo.
September 18, *Benlomond*, British str., for Kobe and Yokohama.
September 18, *Glenfarg*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
September 18, *Normandie*, Norwegian str., for Kutchinotzu.
September 18, *Holstein*, German steamer, for Saigon.
September 18, *Propontis*, British steamer, for Saigon.
September 18, *Phra Nang*, British steamer, for Swatow and Bangkok.
September 18, *Tajan*, British str., for Singapore and London.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Yarra*, from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Messrs. Fudjemera, C. Nonchen, G. Bain and servant, Ellison, Troupe Allison's Vaudevillies, 2 missionaries, 1 Portuguese, 1 Japanese, and 1 Indian. From Kobe.—Messrs. José Delasse, M. Bayona, and Fioravanti. From Nagasaki.—Mr. Bennel. From Shanghai for Saigon.—1 European. For Marseilles.—Miss L. Montigrris, R. Griffon, W. White, and Faclan. From Yokohama for Saigon.—Mr. Ch. Gilliland. For Singapore.—Captain Harvey, Messrs. D. Antoine, H. Crane, and Armstrong. For Marseilles.—Mr. L. Savatier. From Kobe for Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. Berger. For Singapore.—Major Masters, Messrs. Tamura and Nakadai. For Port Said.—Messrs. Tanji, Kodama, and Fujimoto. For Marseilles.—Mr. Bégueu.

Per *Taisang*, from Shanghai, &c., for Hongkong.—Mrs. Shearer and 2 children, Mrs. Francis, Surgeon O'Regan, R.N., and 173 Chinese. For Swatow.—Mr. and Mrs. Hausser and 2 children.

Per *Activ*, from Pakhoi, &c.—53 Chinese.

Per *Churnshan*, from Saigon.—39 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Azamor* reports that she left Moji on the 13th instant, and had strong north-east winds and fine clear weather.

The British steamship *Chingtu* reports that she left Kobe on the 9th instant, and Moji on the 13th, and experienced moderate to fresh winds and general fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Taisang* reports that she left Shanghai on the 14th instant, and Swatow on the 17th, and had strong north to north-easterly winds and fine weather to Swatow; thence to port had fresh east-north-east to north-west winds and cloudy weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Hongkong* to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Colombo and Bombay.—Per *Azamor* to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ajax* to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India *viâ* Tuticorin, and Mauritius.—Per *Yarra* to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *City of Peking* to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 12.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per *Formosa* on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Malwa* on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Foochow, and Tientsin.—Per *Nanchang* on Friday, the 21st instant, at 11.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Chelydra* on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Macao, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Chingtu* on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and London.—Per *Myrmidon* on Monday, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Tacoma.—Per *Tacoma* on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

AGNES, French steamer, 290.—Geo. R. Stevens.

AJAX, British steamer, 1,477, Goodwin, 17th Sept.,—London 4th August, and Singapore 11th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, J. E. Hansen, 11th Sept.,—Calcutta 22nd August, Penang 30th, and Singapore 3rd Sept., Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

CHELYDRA, British steamer, 1,574, R. Cass, 14th Sept.,—Calcutta 29th August, Penang 5th Sept., and Singapore 8th, General and Opium.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, R. R. Searle, 13th Sept.,—San Francisco 16th August, Yokohama 5th Sept., and Nagasaki 9th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,504, W. H. Lunt, 27th July,—Canton 27th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

GERA, German steamer, 3,406, B. Blanke, 16th Sept.,—Shanghai 13th Sept., Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

HONGKONG, French steamer, 738, C. Bastran, 15th September,—Haiphong, and Hoihow 14th Sept., General.—A. R. Marty & Co.

MALWA, British steamer, 1,788, R. A. Peters, 14th Sept.,—Bombay 28th August, and Singapore 8th September, General.—P. & O. S. Co.

MATHILDE, German steamer, 600, P. Moos, 12th Sept.,—Touron 9th September, General.—Siemssen & Co.

NANCHANG, British steamer, 1,306, E. Finlayson, 15th Sept.,—Canton 15th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PATHAN, British steamer, 1,762, Wright, 17th Sept.,—Singapore 11th Sept., General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 15th Sept.,—Bangkok 3rd Sept., and Koh-si-chang 6th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PRAYA, 130, Captain MacIsaac.—Hongkong Government Tender.

RIO, German steamer, 1,109, C. H. Davidsen, 14th September,—Saigon 6th Sept., Rice.—Wieler & Co.

STRAITS OF DOVER, British steamer, 1,904, Holliday, 13th September,—Moji 6th Sept., Coals.—Order.

TAICHOW, British steamer, 862, H. Deans, 16th Sept.,—Bangkok 5th Sept., and Koh-si-chang 10th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

STRATHDEE, British steamer, 1,709, Forsyth, 15th September,—Hongay 11th September, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 760, R. E. Harris, 12th August,—Amoy 10th August, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

CALEB CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake, 5th June,—Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th May, General.—Order.

COMET, Nicaraguan barque, 600, J. Kirk, 26th June,—Manila 15th June, Sugar.—Shewan & Co.

GEORGE T. HOMER, American ship, 1,267, C. Hemon, 31st August,—Yokohama 4th Aug., Ballast.—Shewan & Co.

H. HACKFELD, German bark, 1,249, T. W. Hilgerlot, 2nd August,—Cardiff 8th March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.

IVY, American ship, 1,181, Lowell, 26th August,—San Francisco 12th June, General.—Shewan & Co.

JAPAN, Italian bark, 396, Bartolomeo Guartavito, 22nd June,—Callao 2nd April, Ballast.—Order.

LILLIAN L. ROBBINS, British ship, 1,699, E. E. Robbins, 12th Sept.,—New York 21st April, Petroleum.—Order.

LINA, German bark, 461, Albrecht, 5th August,—Albany (W.A.), 13th June, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MATTERHORN, British four-masted ship, 1,839, John Williams, 4th Sept.,—Shanghai 28th August, General.—Wieler & Co.

OTAGO, British bark, 336, Dasborough, 4th Sept.,—Newchwang 5th July, Beans.—Wieler & Co.

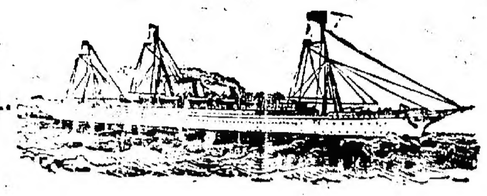
SILBERHORN, British ship, 1,853, Gibson, 26th July,—Shanghai 13th July, General.—Shewan & Co.

SUSQUEHANNA, American ship, 2,628, Sewall, 10th July,—New York 28th March, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

THERMOPYLÆ, British bark, 975, Winchester, 11th Sept.,—Shanghai 5th Sept., Ballast.—Order.

Mails

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894.  1894.

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Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

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EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 3rd October.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 31st October.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th November.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

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For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1894. [3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu)..... } Wednesday, 19th Sept., at 1 P.M.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama)..... } Tuesday, 2nd October, at 1 P.M.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... } Saturday, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on WEDNESDAY the 19th September, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of $10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1894. [1

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES
&c., &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [792

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... } Wednesday, 10th Oct., at 1 P.M.
Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)..... } Tuesday, 30th Oct., at 1 P.M.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)..... } Tuesday, 20th Nov., at 1 P.M.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1894. [2

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1893. 8

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma	Tuesday	September 25th.
Sikh	Tuesday	October 16th.
Victoria	Tuesday	November 6th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	December 11th.
Sikh	Tuesday	January 1st.

THE Steamship

"TACOMA,"

Captain Victor Perkes, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 25th September, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *viâ* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1894. [4

For Sale.

IMPORTANT TO NAVIGATORS

WILL SHORTLY BE READY.

A SECOND EDITION
OF
THREE THOUSAND COPIES
OF
"THE TYPHOONS OF THE EASTERN SEAS."

A REVIEW,
by
THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL PALMER, R.E.
(Reprinted from *The Hongkong Telegraph.*)

PRICE .....FIFTY CENTS.

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"
Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1894.

THE TYPHOON SEASON.

Every Commander and Officer on board ship should possess a copy
of
"THE LAW OF STORMS IN THE EASTERN SEAS,"
(by W. Doberck, Director of the Hongkong Observatory).

THIS *vade mecum* for every navigator in the Far East has been re-written and greatly enlarged, and is illustrated by lithographs showing the courses of the typhoons of late years.

It is issued at Fifty Cents for the first and One Dollar for the second edition, and may be obtained from

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong,
" Lane, Crawford & Co. "
" G. Falconer & Co. "
" C. J. Gaupp & Co. "
" F. Blackhead & Co. "
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Mr. W. Brewer, "
The Hongkong Trading Co. "
Messrs. N. Moalle & Co., Ld., Agency.
Mr. H. W. Churchill, Foochow.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Singapore.
Messrs. Amédée Prince & Co., Paris & London, or the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Pedder's Hill,

Hongkong, 24th May, 1894.

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER
"MONTIARA,"
AS SHE NOW LIES IN CAUSEWAY BAY.

Length .....75 feet.
Beam .....17 feet.
Depth of hold ..... 7½ feet.
Registered Tonnage .....75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with ironwood, frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton kerosene trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1894. [18

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG,"
AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCKS.

THE Engines of the *Chop-cheung* were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type. Cylinders 20½ and 38½ dia., with a stroke of 26". The Crank Shaft is 6½" dia. at the Crank pin, and 7" dia. at the Journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L.P. 3½" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia., Air Pump 14½" dia. by 13 stroke, Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 13" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 10ft. 2" by 9ft. 7" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 2ft. 7" dia.; Dome, 44" dia. by 4ft. high; Tubes, 184 in number by 3" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would last in active service for over five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Docks.

For further particulars, apply to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1894. [19

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.